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THE TABLET.——No. LXIX.

"*Experience is of greater use, in procuring good laws, than genius.*"

AS no human affairs require more knowledge than the art of governing, it is not to be wondered at, that so few able legislators have existed in any age or country. The most useful attainments in the science of government must be founded on fact and observation. This constitutes the difficulty of the task. No man, who does not possess good talents, can gain wisdom by experience; and many men, whose talents are eminent, feel a pride of genius, that makes them disdain to watch experiments. It therefore happens that those people, who have not the sagacity to make just observations for themselves, are slaves to imitation, and are perpetually liable to err in their application of borrowed rules and precedents: While those, on the other hand, who depend on the light of genius to direct their operations, are seduced into wild, impracticable measures. Thus it appears that there are two sources of illusion and mistake, into which most men plunge, who enter a career of political life.

One of them consists, in originating schemes, or conceiving theories, not warranted by experience; and the other, in being swayed by too complying a temper of imitation. No man should implicitly imitate another in his conduct; because, every man is often actuated by motives, which others do not feel; and attended by circumstances, which others do not observe. Nor should any man be totally inattentive to the conduct of others; because there are many common points, in which all men should think and act alike; and in which, the experience of one man may be profitable to all other men. To determine in what cases imitation is proper, requires a discernment which few men possess. Experience is the only safe criterion by which to try opinions or actions. Abstract reasoning may be useful, but it often produces conclusions which experiment will not authorize. Though it must be confessed, that every person should be governed by some fixed principles, and act in a great degree under the controul of some system; yet those principles, and this system, must be the effect of experience, rather than theory or imitation. Men of a bold, aspiring genius, form their systems too soon and too rashly; and servile imitators never form any systems at all. But a person, who has capacity enough to derive profit from his experience, will in good season form his rules of conduct; and he can also determine when circumstanees require an alteration.

From these slight sketches, it is evident that the formation of a good government is a slow, progressive work. Theoretic men may build systems of their own; men fond of imitation may look abroad for instruction, and perhaps neither can, in the first instance, hit the true points of legislative wisdom. The wisest laws and regulations are generally owing to an experiment resulting from the operation of those ordinances, that were originally framed with faults and defects. The people of the United States have gone through the first stages of their difficulties. They have committed many errors, which have proved a valuable source of experience. But we should not yet suppose ourselves perfect in the art of government. Many important objects of legislation are yet untried and unexplored. In some of these, we may readily adopt proper expedients; but we must depend on a course of experience to carry us forward to perfection. In this view of the subject, it will occur to a very reflecting mind, that candor and patience should be cultivated among our citizens; and that our rulers should contemplate, that they stand on new and critical ground. Their most illustrious talents; their most persevering industry; their most acute and attentive observation will not be more than competent to the task they have to accomplish. If in this arduous situation, they have to contend with any great degree of clamor and impatience among their constituents, they will find an additional difficulty in surmounting the obstacles, that inevitably attend legislating over so vast and various a people.

A gentleman having favored us with a Charleston Paper of Nov. 12, it is with great pleasure that we present our readers with the following excellent, patriotic, and truly federal Address:

The Hon. Judge GRIMKE's CHARGE to the GRAND JURY, October Sessions, 1789.

GENTLEMEN,

THE grand inquest of this district has been of late years so unaccustomed to receive any charge from the magistrate presiding in this court, that were I to prætermit the ceremony or duty of addressing you, it could not be considered as an innovation introduced in the present term.

The chief reason which renders a charge to a grand jury necessary or requisite is, that they may be more fully instructed in the duties of their office, and be familiarized with the method of proceeding to execute those duties; that they may not only be enabled conscientiously, as well as legally, to form a just opinion of the nature of the crimes with which offenders shall be charged, but also of the legality of evidence which may be produced before them: In fine that they may have every opportunity of doing justice to their country and fellow citizens, by having explained to them how they may bring the guilty to condign punishment, and discharge the innocent from the apprehensions of a public trial. Hence the result of such information would be, a *legal* verdict. But as the practice of these principles and this process are so frequently submitted to a jury of this district, this part of the duty of the judges in the court of general sessions becomes in some degree less urgent and necessary, than in the more distant tribunals; the common and reciprocal intercourse of mankind with each other, furnishes them with more ample and frequent means of obtaining information; teaches them to weigh with caution and candor subjects submitted to their discussion, and leads them involuntarily through apparent intricacies and subtle refinements, to decisions formed on the basis of truth, justice and impartiality. Such is the situation of the inhabitants of this district;—and surely it is an advantage which they will ever continue jealous of maintaining, whilst the flame of liberty burns with unremitting purity, and with its lately acquired vigor and brilliancy. For as knowledge is the distinguishing criterion between man and the subservient brute creation, so is freedom the genuine characteristic of that part of mankind, who from their superior intelligence and more active and daring spirit have not feared the resentment of tyrants, but risqueing their wealth and their lives have intrepidly encountered a thousad difficulties to obtain the object of their admiration. In this partial view of mankind, the mind is pleased with its reflections, and the heart animated by its sensations. But when we consider but for a moment, how few nations are possessed of this idol, how do our feelings changing, recoil upon us, and how do our sympathy and joy alternately excite commiseration and grateful sentiments. For what earthly transport can exceed the state of an independent freeman—what sublunary misery equal to the wretched existence of the slave.

But let us hope that as we have been recompenced by the almighty decrees of Heaven in rescuing us from our tyrants, that the example of our success will lead other nations to imitate so glorious an enterprise, to assert their just rights as men, and to unfetter themselves from the bondage with which they have been so long oppressed. Nevertheless in the height of our zeal for the rights of mankind, and amidst our sincerest wishes for the general consummation of their welfare and happiness, we must not forget the tribute so justly due for our deliverance, or neglect the improvement of our own affairs. WHENEVER THE HAND OF OMNIPOTENCE SHALL DEIGN TO POINT OUT A WASHINGTON AMONG THEIR NATIONS, THE DIVINITY WILL NOT PROVE UNFAVORABLE TO THEIR PRAYERS OR TO HIS EXERTIONS.

Let our hearts then, in the first place, never cease to direct our thanksgivings to the throne of that Grace which has illustrated our nation by such unexampled beneficence; and let the grateful acknowledgments of our just remembrance of past services perpetuate the unblemished honors of our chosen hero. The *confidence* of the people of America, instead of the *jealousy* and *distrust* incident to the various European forms of government; and *truth* instead of that *flattery*, shall weave a wreath of heartfelt satisfaction for him; and *gratitude* instead of the *boasted loyalty* of the subjects of princes, and their *blind submission* to the will of a superior, shall erect in the hearts of the citizens of the United States, the most honorable monument that ever graced the memory of man. This elogium of our great and good commander, has been long impressed upon our minds; and time but serves to encrease our admiration of his excellent qualities, and to supply us with additional motives of gratitude for his disinterested and patriotic conduct.

Our next care, gentlemen of the grand jury, will be to watch the motions of our internal enemies, to anticipate their various intrigues, and to disappoint those secret combinations, into which they may have entered. It may perhaps, be matter of curious enquiry, though of unsatisfactory inference, to consider the motives of many of the objectors to the new constitution; but this would lead me into a discussion too prolix for the present moment. I will content myself, therefore, with barely enumerating a few of these causes.

Some men feared the losing of that influence, they had assumed and established to themselves, under the weak and divided governments of the several States; some again apprehended that they would be deprived of the benefits and emoluments of certain lucrative offices, which they held under the respective legislatures of their country; the appointments of which were to be resigned into the hands of the President of the Union: A wish, perhaps, to involve this country in some destructive revolution, might influence others; for to men of no property, or to those who are so embarrassed in their circumstances, as to hope for no relief from their own labor, or the arts of peace, or who are tormented with a discontented factious heart, rebellion and confusion would yield a rich harvest: For the honor of the human race, I hope, there are but few, if any such among us; but such have been found in other nations, and we must not flatter ourselves that mankind are more perfect in our time, than they have been heretofore:—An obstinate supercilious self-sufficiency, (the result of the want of proper information and candid enquiry) and a capricious ostentatious vanity of not thinking like other people, will have its weight and influence with weak minds.—Popularity also has encreased its votaries, and afforded men one more opportunity of declaiming on the danger in which the liberty of the citizen is likely to be involved, and of exhibiting their attachment to this ideal idolatry:—Nor has jealousy, which rankles in the hearts of others, had less effect in diffusing this poison; for it is observable throughout the whole of the United States, a majority of the leaders of the opposition of our newly adopted government, are not natives of our soil; hence this pernicious quality of the mind displays itself more widely in America; for doubtless there are many among us, who being mere adventurers, and meaning to return to their native country, cannot brook that a *rival* nation should be possessed of advantages superior to their own: but, gentlemen, there is another sort of jealousy that agitates the soul of others; I speak of that mean invidious quality, which, sensible of its own demerits and want of worth, endeavors to establish itself a character by calumniating the conduct of others, and by finding fault with what it was not consulted to frame: we must also expect to find emissaries amongst us, who will seek to obtain a temporary favor of the people, and who by courting and adulating—their weaknesses, will ensure to themselves frequent opportunities of sowing discontent and sedition among our inhabitants. There is, gentlemen, one rank of persons unfriendly to the present views of America, who deserve our real esteem tho we are adversaries in opinion. I mean those well intentioned ingenious citizens, who are actuated by the purest motives—the real love of their country, and its freedom. Just escaped from the galling manacles of one tyrant, they are, perhaps, too overweeningly zealous in their opposition. But the best of men will differ with the chastest intentions. Let us therefore do justice to their passionate ardor in the cause of liberty—and discriminate the licentious intemperance of a party, from the jealous integrity of a true republican. For if men have never been able to agree upon the great and solemn truths revealed to us in the Christian dispensation, what flattering hope can we foster in our bosoms, that we should be all reconciled in one political problem. Vain hope! Whilst men are possessed of different views of interest—on ambitious aggrandizement, are actuated by other principles, than those of honor or philanthropy—and are encumbered with the frailness of humanity, it would be foreign to, and inconsistent with our natures, to expect a concurrence of sentiment. But as the noblest religion ever professed in this world by mankind, has thriven, and established itself under the intolerant spirit of its opponents, let us hope that the work (which future ages, I doubt not, will honor as the master-piece of political wisdom) shall thrive also under the auspices and moderation of its present champions, and the persecution of its enemies. The learned and ingenious author of the Federalist, gentlemen, justly observes:—
"That a dangerous ambition oftener lurks be-
"hind the specious mask of zeal for the rights of
"the people, than under the forbidding appear-
"ance of enthusiasm for the firmness and effi-
"ciency of government. History will teach us
"that the former has been found a much more
"certain road to the introduction of despotism,
"than the latter—and that of those men who
"have overturned the liberties of republics, the
"greatest number have begun their career, by
"paying an obsequious court to the people—com-
"mencing demagogues, and ending tyrants."—
Since, therefore, there are so many evil and mischievous principles meditating against us, and but one which is truly honorable, how much ought we to be upon our guard to disappoint or resist a secret adversary. It is said, that a settled train of correspondence was very early established in this business, and that it still continues to flow uninterruptibly from its impure source. When such means are adopted, where shall we find wisdom enough to detect, and prudence sufficient to defend us from its evil machinations. Let us, however exert ourselves, trusting that Providence never will abandon those, whom it has been pleased to divert from the crooked paths of speculation, private dishonor, and national infamy, into the high road leading to dignity, virtue, and honor; and that *this* will be the consequence of our having happily adopted the Constitution, and of our continuing to persevere (I hope successfully) to maintain it unsullied and unimpaired, against the struggle of our opponents, I could easily demonstrate to you. This will probably be the subject of another charge, and at a future day. For the present I will quit this topic, which is so truly dear and interesting to us all—I mean the welfare of our country—and apologizing for having withdrawn so much of your time from the particular official duties of the station you now appear in, I will proceed briefly to lay before you some of the more general principles which must guide your present decisions.

[Having pointed out as usual the common duties of the grand jury, he proceeded as follows.]

At the same time that you are empowered to examine witnesses against the prisoner, and none

for him, I muſt inculcate upon you the propriety, and neceſſity of your liſtening to no other ſort of evidence than that which is delivered to you by *perſons in your preſence*. Hard indeed is the method of trial before your tribunal, diſguſting in ſome meaſure to your minds and contrary to the rules of law in other courts; where no deciſion is made, no verdict formed, until the teſtimony of both parties has been ſubmitted to thoſe ſitting in judgement. But if you were to attend to *written* evidence, it would be placing thoſe criminated, in a ſituation infinitely more harſh, and would favor of a kind of perſecution unknown to the freemen of this country: for no man ſhall be charged, or convicted of having committed any crime or offence, without having thoſe who accuſe him brought *face to face*. The ſubſtitution therefore of written evidence inſtead of perſonal teſtimony, would be an innovation of dangerous tendency, and might be made the legal tool of oppreſſion to the citizen when it can be in no wiſe juſtified by policy or neceſſity. Should a man be found guilty before you of any offence whatever, upon this kind of teſtimony, you brand him with a ſtigma, which perhaps he may never have an opportunity of wiping off. For ſhould not his accuſers appear before the petit jury at his trial, there is no method of acquittal for him from the charge, which our law points out. True it is the court will diſcharge him; bnt how will he come forth to his fellow-citizens? Marked as a baſe flagitious character; and as one who only eſcaped the puniſhment he juſtly merited for his crimes, by the negligence or perhaps misfortune of his accuſer. I mention this, gentlemen, to you, becauſe it is proper you ſhould be well informed upon a point ſo favorable to an impartial trial; and it is with the more confidence that I have dwelt ſo long on this idea, becauſe the judges of the court are *unanimouſly* of the opinion I have now given you. Perhaps it would be ſufficient that I ſhould add no other reaſon than what I have already ſubmitted to your conſideration. But it is alſo a maxim adopted by one of the beſt authors who has written on the criminal law, that a priſoner has a right to challenge a grand juror. This, it is true, has not been recognized by the practice of this court, but I confeſs I ſhould feel inclined, if a priſoner ſhould object to one of you, to uphold the objection, and ſupport the priſoner's right to challenge: More innovations have crept into the proceedings of your body than this alone; for formerly the evidence for the priſoner, as well as againſt him, uſed to be heard by you. But this has been diſcontinued, and the benefit of it, I fear, irretrievably loſt to the unfortunate priſoners. Precedents increaſe precedents; and innovations multiply innovations. The rule of law, gentlemen, in this caſe is very clear, and has long been underſtood by profeſſional men in the manner I have now explained it to you.

Let us not then permit a doctrine of ſo alarming a nature, as that of *written* evidence, to be adopted by us in our criminal courts. If, therefore, there ſhould be any *written* documents, of the guilt of thoſe who are to be tried, amongſt the papers and indictments delivered to you, you will repudiate them as *uſeleſs and diſgraceful* to your tribunal, *unleſs the court ſhould authoriſe you to proceed thereon*. For although it is laid down in ſome very good authorities, that written evidence may be read in caſe of the death of a witneſs, I doubt whether it would be ſuffered to be done *in a criminal cauſe, affecting the life, or even the character, of a fellow creature. There is, gentlemen, one act of the Aſſembly of this State, entitled, "An act for the better ordering and governing of negroes and other ſlaves," paſſed the 10th day of May*, 1740, which is eſpecially directed to be given you in charge: and although the reaſons may not exiſt at preſent, which made it neceſſary at that time, yet, in obedience to the law of my country I muſt remind you of it. I hope, therefore, that you will give it an attentive peruſal, and if there ſhould appear to you any defects in the policy of it; or that the law is too harſh and ſevere upon that unfortunate race of mankind, that you will ſoften off its rigorous effects; and that you will ſhew to the world, that having obtained your own liberty, you well know how to prize it, and that you are truly ſenſible how dear it is to mankind, by extending to the coloured people in our State as much indulgence as their unhappy ſubordinate ſituation will admit of.

[The recent and very important Commotions in France appear to arreſt the attention of all ranks of citizens: We have given French and Engliſh accounts of theſe tranſactions: The detail in our laſt Saturday's paper, republiſhed in the Daily Gazette of Monday, originally appeared in the LONDON ORACLE: The author very pointedly alludes to Mons. CALONNE, now an exile in England, as a prime agent in the late attempt to defeat the views of the National Aſſembly. The following account has not yet appeared in the papers of this city, and tho in ſubſtance ſimilar to thoſe already publiſhed, contains ſome new articles of information:]

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Oct. 6.

Twelve o'clock at night.

ON Monday morning the general alarm of the people as to the intentions of the Court, and a ſcarcity of bread, brought on a gradual inſurrection in every quarter of Paris. The women particularly, flocked in the moſt riotous manner to the place de Louis XIV—they were armed with ſtronger weapons than they could wield, and as they advanced, preſſed every woman they met with in to their ſervice.

The Marquis de la Fayette and Monſ. Baillie, the Mayor, ſpent the morning in a ſort of diſtraction, as to the meaſures they ſhould purſue. The troops determined for them, and particularly the Gardes Francoiſes, who inſiſted on the Marquis heading them to Verſailles, or taking the alternative of the *lanterne*. A ſufficient guard was then ordered for the defence of the city—the reſt of the troops, about 20,000—about 10,000 of the armed Burgeois, who had before offered to be a part of the militia, and as many of the dreadful mob of July as could join them, armed with pitch forks, ſcythes, hooks, and iron in all ſhapes, on clubs of all ſizes, intermixed with women, who appeared more ſavage than the men, in all, amounting from 40,000 to 69000 people, marched off in exact order, with drums and colours, for Verſailles, where they arrived about half paſt nine at night. But the women, who had aſſembled in the morning, had reached Verſailles many hours before them, and aſſiſted by ſome of the Verſailles inhabitants, had ſtormed the Palace Gates, called for bread, and inſiſted on the Life Guards taking the National Cockade.

The whole Royal Family began to be alarmed for their perſonal ſafety. The Life Guard fired on the women, who became furious, and, aſſiſted as they were, victorious. Five young Noblemen were immediately ſacrificed to their vengeance—one run thro the body—one hung—a third cut to pieces—and two beheaded. The Marquis de la Fayette came in time to ſave the lives of about twenty others.

Tueſday morning many of the mob returned from Verſailles. The heads of the two officers of the Gardes du Corps were borne on pikes through the ſtreets of Paris; and couriers, who had taken the firſt horſes they could find, announced the approach of the *whole Royal Family*. The troops that preceded them, began to enter Paris abont two o'clock, and the line was ſo extended with women and club-men, that it was half paſt ſeven when their Majeſties arrived at the Hotel de Ville. What paſſed there has not tranſpired: They ſlept in the appartments at the Thuilleries, and are to remain there.

The Flemiſh regiment was divided among the troops, about twenty of the Gardes du Corps, the King's houſehold, &c.

About ten at night, proclamations appeared to aſſure the people, that his Majeſty had reeeived the pariſians with great kindneſs; that the Gardes du Corps had taken the oath of fidelity—had agreed to ſerve as the other officers, and to be aſſiſted by other officers in their attendance on the Court; and that his Majeſty had ſigned the articles of the Conſtitution.

The greater part of the Gardes du Corps have fled.—Several women were wounded and one killed.

OCT. 7. The tranſactions of the laſt two days in the capital are ſo important, and have followed each other ſo rapidly, that it is difficult for any one on the ſpot to conſider them as he would wiſh to do, or to apprehend the extent of the good or bad conſequences they may bring after them. Immediate cauſes, the influence of individuals in the capital, or of the machinations of the Court, all ſeem inapplicable and inadequate, when compared with the magnitude of what has happened: It requires a great knowledge of the French character, and of the human heart; a reference muſt be made to a long ſyſtem of ſlavery and of cruel police ſuddenly removed; a knowledge muſt he had of what miſerable beings millions of men in this country are, and of what all men may be, in order to account for the manner in which great points are ſecured in the country, to feel the neceſſity of their being ſecured, or at all reconciled to the means made uſe of. The Pariſians will be long before they recover from their ſurprize at the ſudden riſing of many thouſand women, who have at one time abſolutely wanted bread, aſſembling as by inſtinct from the remoteſt corners of the city—taking poſſeſſion of the reſidence of Majeſty—conquering the Body Guard, and committing acts of mad barbarity on thoſe who compoſe it, forcing themſelves into the Aſſembly of the nation, joining their ſhriek *yes* and *no*, to the deliberations of its members; diſputing at the very chair, and perſonally with the Chairman, (the Biſhop de Langres, who was the temporary Preſident) on the means of reducing the price of bread and ſalt, and of filling the Paris market; at ſeeing theſe women followed by an army of 30,000 troops, and 10,000 wretched vicious ruſſians, who long tired of their exiſtence, full of reſentment againſt ſomething, and eager to employ it againſt any thing, were deſirous of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, by butchering the Court; at beholding the moſt cruel and ghaſtly of this mob, bringing the heads of men in the prime of youth and beauty, who cenſurable as they might have been, as part of the moſt imperious, cruel, inſolent corps in the nation, were perhaps entitled to indulgence from the manner in which they had been brought up, and as being the ſworn defenders of his Majeſty's perſon: at ſeeing his Majeſty and all the Royal Family, on the notice of a few hours, leaving their common manſion, and coming to a place in which they never yet ſlept—in knowing that amidſt all the confuſion, his Majeſty ſigned the articles of the Conſtitution, that the National Aſſembly determined on removing to Paris, and that the whole began and ended in thirty-ſix hours.

The detail of any of theſe facts, will perhaps never be ſeen in its full extent. The approach of the Royal Family to the capital, may be ſaid to be the moſt engaging, the moſt varied, the grandeſt, and the one that afforded the moſt reflection, that excited the tendereſt ſentiments, that ſtruck moſt forcibly the imagination, and that moſt forcibly ſhocked it by as odd a conjunction of pleaſing and diſguſting objects, of Majeſty in fetters, of ſober and becoming liberty, and of indecent riot, as ever were brought toge.her. The points of many bayonets bore loves of bread, and almoſt every muſket a branch of victory. The club-men in bodies between the troops carried whole limbs of trees, and in general, had thrown away their clubs and poles for them: Never did Birnam Wood come better to Dunſinane. The women mixed with all, covered with ribbands and flowers—heading the different companies, and riding on the cannon. His Majeſty's Swiſs forming a double line on each ſide the road, left a clear ſpace between them; the Royal Family were guarded by mixed troops, ſeven a breaſt on each ſide of the carriage, the rabble were entirely kept off, the King and Queen appeared in good ſpirits, and the cry *Vive la Reine* ſometimes was heard with thoſe of the cry of *Vive le Roi, Vive la Nation!* The Thuilleries palace has been ſurrounded the whole day, their Majeſties ſhew themſelves often at the windows, and never without repeated plaudits from the people.

LETTER *from* M. de la VILLE ROUX, *to the Citizens of l'Orient, dated Paris, Oct.* 12, 1789.

GENTLEMEN,

BY the poſtſcript of my laſt letter, I informed you of the invitation the King had given to the National Aſſembly of naming commiſſioners to chooſe a proper place for them to continue their proceedings in. Our commiſſioners ſeem by their report to have fixed on the Menage des Thuilleries.

Our removal to Paris, which was voted on Friday evening, appears to be an eſtabliſhment, dangerous to the perſonal ſafety of the members; and ſome members have demanded in ſpeaking of injuries they have perſonally ſuffered, that the National Aſſembly ſhould renew their debates on the ſacredneſs of the perſons of the Aſſembly—That libels, incendiary writings and mobs, ſhould be proſcribed. Theſe members inſiſted that this motion ſhould be conſidered previous to the proceedings on the order of the day, notwithſtanding which it was poſtponed to the evening; and the Biſhop d'Autun, having obtained liberty to ſpeak, propoſed his motion, which he had previouſly announced, on the finances. It was heard with attention, and highly applauded. This plan of finance propoſes to ſeize upon the goods of the clergy, whoſe revenues amount to 150,000,000 livres; and that the National Aſſembly ſhould take their debts upon itſelf. That they ſhould allow 100,000,000 livres annually to the eccleſiaſtics; and to the curates 1200 livres a year, payable quarterly in advance, beſides a maintenance. This appropriation to have preference to every other, and to be augmented every ten years, if neceſſary, according to the price of bread. In a few years the people, benefited by the motion will ſee, that the defict will diſappear.—That great part of the rents and annuities will be extinguiſhed. The charges of the judicature and finance will be reimburſed.—That the tithes, which will be converted into caſh, will be aboliſhed, to the benefit of landholders.—That the remains of the ſalt tax will be totally aboliſhed.—That there will remain, without that part of the annuities which will not be aboliſhed, a revenue of 35,000,000 livres, to be appropriated to a ſinking fund: From which it reſults, that before many years France will not have occaſion to raiſe more than 350 or 400,000,000 livres, per annum. A biſhop only could have ſtruck this mighty ſtroke.

It has been decided, that there was no occaſion to diſcuſs the motion on the ſubject of the ſacredneſs of the perſons of the National Aſſembly. This wiſe conduct has been juſtified by the addreſs which the city of Paris have ſent by their deputies, by which in manifeſting to the Aſſembly the joy which the reſolution of the Aſſembly to continue its ſittings at Paris has occaſioned, it aſſures them of protection, reſpect and perſonal ſafety.

PARIS, *October* 15.

THE KING's PROCLAMATION.

THE King has iſſued a proclamation, ſetting forth, that leſt the faithful inhabitants of his provinces ſhould hear with concern the circumſtances that have induced him to take up his reſidence at Paris, he had thought it his duty to make known to them, that being informed of the march of the national militia from Paris, and their deſiring to obtain the honor of ſerving as his guard, it would have been eaſy for him to go to any other place than Paris; but fearing that ſuch a reſolution might be the cauſe of much trouble, and confiding

in the ſentiments which he had a right to expect from all his ſubjects without diſtinction, he had come to reſide in Paris, where he received the moſt reſpectful teſtimonies of love and fidelity from the inhabitants of that good city. That he is certain they will never attempt, in any manner, to influence the free determination of their ſovereign; and, from the midſt of them, announces to all the inhabitants of his provinces that when the National Aſſembly ſhall have terminated the grand work of reſtoring the public welfare, he will put in execution a plan, which he has long ſince formed of viſiting all his provinces to inquire what good he can do in each, and to prove that they were all equally dear to him. That he flatters himſelf this declaration, on his part, will engage all the inhabitants of his provinces to ſecond the labors of the National Aſſembly, in order that France, under the protection of a happy conſtitution, may enjoy that peace and tranquility, of which an unhappy diviſion has long deprived it.

This proclamation is dated October 9, and under ſigned DE SAINT PRIEST.

Paris (Oct. 16th) was again tolerably quiet, and things went on as uſual; the mob ſeemed perfectly contented with the ſituation of the royal family, whoſe eſcape was ſo much the object of their apprehenſions. Their Majeſties had another levee of the foreign miniſters on Wedneſday laſt, but the King ſpoke but little, and looked deſponding and melancholly. The court was but thinly attended, and had much the appearance of a dumb ſhew.

In the affray at Verſailles on the 6th of October, about 50 of the Pariſian troops and mob were killed, and 80 of the King's guards cut to pieces. The maſſacre would have been much more terrible, had it not been for his majeſty's orders.

LONDON.

The Queen of France owes the preſervation of her life to the gallant Marquis de la Fayette.

There is no nation on earth better informed of political events that the French, at the preſent day. The deputies of all the cities correſpond daily with their conſtituents; and on the arrival of their letters, they are immediately publiſhed by the committees of correſpondence.

UNITED STATES.

GEORGE-TOWN, NOVEMBER 25.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at St. Auguſtine, Eaſt-Florida, to his friend in this town, dated October 20, 1789.

"The report of the proceedings between the Commiſſioners of Congreſs and M'Gillivray, reached this place three days after the buſineſs was finiſhed; but as the Spaniards are exceedingly cautious towards ſtrangers, they take care to keep the reſult of that day a profound ſecret; 20 Chiefs of the upper and lower Creek nations arrived here a few days after the treaty on Rock-Landing broke up; they frequently wait in a body on Governor ZESPEDIES, who entertains them at his own houſe, and ſuffers no one except an Interpreter to be preſent;—it is whiſpered that the reaſon of M'Gillivray's not entering into a treaty with the Commiſſioners was, that the terms offered by Congreſs, would, (if accepted of) infringe on the treaty exiſting between his Catholic Majeſty, and the Creek nation; that ſuch a treaty exiſts is beyond all doubt, for the King of Spain, ever ſince the recovery of the Floridas, had paid an annual tribute of 8000 dollars to the Indians bordering on the Provinces; they are regularly ſupplied with cloathing, arms, and ammunition, out of the King's Magazine here and in Penſacola.

"Trifling as this preſent affair may appear to ſome, I can aſſure you, from my own obſervations, a perſonal knowledge of Mr. M'Gillivray—the Indians—the extent and ſituation of their country,—the weak ſtate of our Southern Frontiers, &c.

"That the next ſtep Congreſs takes in the buſineſs will be of importance to the United States.—

"I have the greateſt reverence and opinion of the wiſdom of our leaders, but am apt to think that the ſword inſtead of the olive branch, will be their reſult at laſt—and therefore a ſpeedy application of the former might ſave lives and money."

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, to a gentleman in this town, dated 21ſt Nov. 1789.

The Amendments recommended by Congreſs, were unanimouſly adopted by our Houſe on Wedneſday laſt.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.

In the General Aſſembly on Monday, the committee of the whole went into the further conſideation of the firſt and ſecond amendment propoſed to be added to the conſtitution of the United States. A variety of opinions prevailing as to both theſe articles, it was deemed moſt proper, that the conſideration of them ſhould be poſtponed, that the members might have further time to reflect on them. The committee therefore roſe, reported progreſs and aſked and obtained leave to ſit again. As the ſeſſion is nearly drawing to a cloſe, it is conjectured that nothing will finally be determined in this buſineſs, until the Houſe meet again, which will probably be ſometime in February next.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROLOGUE,

Spoken by Mr. WIGNELL, on Mrs. MORRIS's Night, before a Comick Sketch, called *The World as it goes; or The Picture Exhibition*—delivered by Mr. WIGNELL, ſoon after the burning of Mr. D's balloon.

THAT all the world's a ſtage, ſweet SHAKESPEARE ſung,
And by that thought, full many a ſweet tale hung,
Of war, and death, and love: The ſimple maid,
By man's falſe lures, to ruin's gulph betray'd;
Of kings and queens, and crowns, and witty fools,
All nature's book diſplay'd, uncheck'd by rules,
Thoſe genius-damping ſhackles, forg'd in Grecian ſchools.
With mind unbounded, and with eagle eye,
Ev'n hidden things the favor'd Bard could ſpy;
Trace the nice windings of the human heart,
And ſearch the ſeal'd-up ſecrets, of each part,
Then fly beyond the bourne of mortal ken,
And ſtudy ſprites, when he'd exhauſted men.

This ſimile I truſt, will change full ſoon,
And worldly acts, be each—*like a balloon*;
Some fill, ſome fail, ſome riſe, and others fall,
Some, ſoaring high, forget this dirty ball,
Till burſting in a blaze, they loſe life, ſchemes and all.

Others again will buſtle, ſtir, and puff,
To ſcrape together æroſtatic ſtuff,
Perhaps in luck, they fill the great machine,
Should ſome curſt chance or other intervene,
While panting thouſands, gape, and gaze, and choak,
The bubble burſts, and all is loſt in ſmoke.

Once, this bleſt land, not many years ago,
Rais'd a Balloon, a grand and gallant ſhow,
Which nations gaz'd at, as all nations know;
'Twas form'd of privileges, rights and law,
And fill'd with *patriotiſm* inſtead of *gaz*;
The wond'rous fabric roſe, majeſtic! high!
And ſpite of britiſh ballaſt, reach'd the ſky;
There proudly hangs aloft—a ſhining frame,
From which e'en Europe takes the gen'rous flame,
Shakes off her ſhackles, greatly dares be free,
Raiſe a Balloon, like us beyond the ſea,
Fill it with all that's good, and call it LIBERTY.

This night a ſmall Balloon invites your eyes;
I can't pretend to ſay that it will riſe;
I'll do the beſt I can to make it go;
But then it's charg'd with wit, and that's oft falſe you know:
Howe'er the wits which we ſhall uſe to night,
Are rarified, and fit for merry flight,
STEVENS, PILON, and FOOTE that waggiſh wight.
I go for *ballaſt*, and I freely own,
I fear I'm weight enough to keep it down;
Howe'er I go, cheer'd by this pleaſing thought,
(All other aids I value not a groat)
Tis your applauſe keeps my Balloon afloat.

[*Going*——*Returns.*]

But ſtop.——Egad a mighty pretty joke,
I had forgot the main I was t'have ſpoke.
From her I come, whoſe humble wiſh to pleaſe,
Has oft been here repaid: While now ſhe ſees
This brilliant ſhow collected here again,
Her grateful feelings render language vain;
Her thanks ſhe promiſes by *acts* to ſhow,
And ——[*bell rings*]—Coming Mr. Prompter—I muſt go,
For our Balloon is full, and I go up you know.

NEW-YORK.

Our accounts from France are inveloped in uncertainty. Though there is no doubt of a decided majority of the people in favor of the National Aſſembly, yet it is evident that a great ſpirit of fermentation is in exiſtence among them.—Fraud, ambition and wealth, have too often proved equal to defeating the beſt deviſed plans in favor of liberty and juſtice. *Neither too much, nor too little,* ſhould be the motto of patriotiſm: This will point out the golden moment of making ſure the glory, proſperity, and happineſs of a country.

Danger to the liberties of the people, in all revolutions, ariſes from the natural pride of the human heart. It has too often occurred, to eſcape the notice of the moſt curſory obſerver, that violent partizans are generally impatient of controul: This is the firſt ſymptom of a deſpotic temper, and commonly appears after a ſeries of wheedling arts, have impoſed on the judgements of the people, and inſured an aſcendency in their confidence. By degrees, the weight of party is aſcertained, and from that moment the voice of reaſon, prudence and common ſenſe are deſpiſed, and every demand is made with an arbitrary tone; juſtice, honor, and perſonal rights are ſacrificed for the good of the people, *pretendedly*; but, in *reality*, the eſtabliſhment of power in the hands of a majority, who are moulded, controuled and directed by a demagogue, is the prime object.

It is too much the caſe that in contemplating the rights of mankind at large, thoſe of individuals are often conſidered as grievances—hence thoſe who are diſtinguiſhed by *pre-eminence*, are viewed with a jealous and envious eye: In all revolutions, attention to certain diſtinctions, appears to be a *deſideratum* in politics.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE GUEST.——No. III.

"*The Mole, that has no window for the ſun,*
"*Finds yet a light that leads to genial love.*"

A GREAT part of mankind are held in bondage to one abſurd cuſtom or another—but perhaps a more ridiculous and miſchievous deviation from the laws of nature and reaſon, never obtained, than the celibacy of the Clergy. This is a trite ſubject of declamation; but all that has been written, or could be urged againſt it, would have proved ineffectual, had not the rays of political knowledge recently opened the eyes of mankind to their true intereſt. There is now a fair proſpect that this intolerable yoke will be taken off the Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church; and the door of honorable love, and connubial joys, be opened to them in common with their fellow men. "Marriage is honorable in all:" It is an inſtitution wiſe, politic, and benevolent in itſelf—and leads to all the tender charities that knit the family of mankind in the happieſt unities of love, concord, and peace.

When I behold a well regulated, happy family, the object inſpires the moſt pleaſing ſenſations and reflections: I caſt my thoughts back to the period when the parents of a lovely progeny firſt commenced the acquaintance that has proved the origin of ſo many agreeable circumſtances—Happy moments of love, honor, and mutual confidence!—How refined and delightful the ſweet intercourſe of kindred minds! Their mutual attractions cemented by the ſacred bonds of wedlock, have gathered ſtrength with advancing years—and their laſt ſetting ſun ſhall go down in peace. When this connection is founded on proper principles, it is not ſubject to thoſe perturbations and depreſſions of ſpirits, which render the marriage ſtate a jeſt to the thoughtleſs libertine, and make the timid waver and doubt, till time extinguiſhing the beſt paſſions in the human heart—creates an indifference either to pleaſing, or being pleaſed. The cares of life in every ſtate are many—In the married ſtate they are divided, as they increaſe—and the pleaſures of life are doubled—the mind retains its natural ſoftneſs and generous ſympathy; and having a variety of objects to engage its attention, thoſe objects intereſt its feelings, and animate its exertions till its felicity conſiſts, in living to the happineſs of its connections, and of mankind. Society derives its beſt ſecurity from the attachments which originate in the ties of Family—fathers, mothers, and children are the ſureſt and beſt pledges of fidelity to the Commonwealth—to thoſe endearing appellations nothing is indifferent, that has reference to the peace, and proſperity, the misfortune, or miſery of their country; but the voluntary exiles from the temple of Hymen, while they violate the laws of reaſon and ſociety, in paſſing thro life in the ſolitary walks of bachelorism, loſe by degrees the beſt affections—they contract a temper of inſenſibility to the happineſs or infelicity of their fellow creatures—and from neglecting and being neglected by the *beſt part* of our ſpecies, they acquire a moroſe and cenſorious diſpoſition—and making war with the world by their contempt for its maxims and cuſtoms, they always come off *ſecond beſt*,

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 9.

A gentleman from Marietta, *who left this city yeſterday, on his way to Boſton, furniſhed the Editor with the following account:*

About eight weeks ſince, two brothers, by the name of Johnſon, one 12, the other 9 years old, were playing on the weſtern bank of Short Creek, about twelve miles from Wheeling, ſkipping ſtones in the water—At a diſtance they diſcovered two men, who appeared to be ſettlers, being dreſſed with coats and hats: Theſe men, to amuſe and deceive the children (as the event ſhewed) engaged in the ſame ſport, advancing towards the boys, till by degrees they got ſo near, that the children diſcovered them to be indians; but it was then too late to make their eſcape: The indians ſeized and carried them ſix miles into the woods, where they made a fire, and took up their lodging for the night; their rifles and tomahawks they reſted againſt a tree, and then laid down, each indian with a boy on his arm: The children as may be ſuppoſed kept awake—the oldeſt began to move, and finding his indian ſound aſleep, by degrees diſengaged himſelf, and went to the fire, which had then got low, and ſtirred it up; the indian not waking, he whiſpered to his brother, who likewiſe crept away, and both of them went to the fire. The oldeſt boy then obſerved to his brother, "I think we can kill theſe indians, and get away from them"—the youngeſt agreed in the propoſal of attempting it: The oldeſt then took one of the rifles, and placed the muzzle, which he reſted on a ſmall ſtick, that he found for the purpoſe, cloſe to the head of one of the indians, and committing the exceution of this part of the buſineſs to his brother, ordered him to pull trigger at the moment he ſaw him ſtrike the other indian with one of the tomahawks: The oldeſt gave the ſignal; the youngeſt pulled trigger—the rifle ſhot away the lower part of the Indian's face, and left him ſenſeleſs; he then told his brother to lay on, for he had done for his; after which he ſnatched up the gun and ran; the boy with the tomahawk gave the ſtroke with the wrong end, the indian ſtarted on his ſeat—the boy found the miſtake, and turning the tomahawk in his hand, gave him another blow, which brought him to the ground; he repeated his ſtrokes till he had diſpatched him, and then made the beſt of his way after his brother. When the boys had found the path which they recollected to have travelled before, the oldeſt fixed his hat on a buſh, as a directory to find the ſcene of action the next day. The tomahawked indian was found near the place where the boys had left him: The other was not there; but was track'd by his blood, and altho ſo weakened by his wounds, that he could not raiſe his rifle to fire at his purſuers (two men) they ſuffered him to eſcape; but it is ſuppoſed he muſt have died of his wounds. Theſe two indians were ſent out to reconnoitre the beſt place for an attack, which was to have been made by a body of warriors, waiting in the neighborhood.——The gentleman who gives this account, ſaw, and converſed with the two children, about ſix weeks ſince.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleaſed to appoint the HON. WILLIAM DRAYTON Judge of the Federal Court for South-Carolina Diſtrict, *vice* the HON. THOMAS PINCKNEY reſigned—alſo the Hon. CYRUS GRIFFIN, Judge of the Federal Court for Virginia Diſtrict, *vice* the Hon. EDMUND PENDLETON, reſigned.

His Excellency the Vice Preſident of the United States returned to this city laſt week, from his late viſit to his ſeat in Braintree, Maſſachuſetts.

There was no mail from the ſouthward of the Patowmac received at the poſt office on Saturday laſt, which may in ſome meaſure account for the failure of official diſpatches to government reſpecting the ratification of the Conſtitution by the State of North-Carolina.

The weather is remarkably mild for the ſeaſon, the harbor is full of ſhipping, and buſineſs is purſued with the greateſt conveniency. The price of wood rather falls than riſes—a great benefit to the poor. Our country friends who mean to avail themſelves of the preſent rates, muſt puſh in their ſupplies as ſoon as poſſible.

On Monday evening there was very large and reſpectable company at the Theatre.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Tueſday. Ship N. St. M. de Patrounco, Cawello, Liſbon, 42 days.
Schooner Polly, Crovice, Cape Francois.
Brig Polly, Hill, Montego Bay, 42 days.
Sloop Rebecca, March, Bermuda, 20 days.

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER, XVIII.

AMSTERDAM, OCTOBER 26, 1780.

SIR,

QUESTION eighteenth.—"*Does sufficient tranquility, contentment, and prosperity, reign in those places where the war does not rage? Can one sufficiently subsist there without feeling the oppression of the taxes? Does plenty abound there? Is there more than is necessary for consumption? Are the people well affected and encouraged to pursue the war, and endure its calamities? or is there poverty and dejection?*"

There has been more of this tranquility and contentment, and fewer riots, insurrections, and seditions, throughout the whole war, and in the periods of its greatest distress, than there was for seven years before the war broke out, in those parts that I am best acquainted with.—As to subsistence, there never was or will be any difficulty. There never was any real want of any thing but warlike stores and cloathing for the army, and salt and rum both for the army and people; but they have such plentiful importations of these articles now, that there is no want, except blankets, cloathing and warlike stores for the army.

The taxes are rising very high, but there never will be more laid on than the people can bear, because the representatives who lay them tax themselves and their neighbours in exact proportion.—The taxes indeed fall heaviest upon the rich, and the higher classes of people.

The earth produces grain and meat in abundance for the consumption of the people, for the support of the army, and for exportation.

The people are more universally well effected and encouraged to pursue the war, than are the people of England, France, or Spain, as far as I can judge.

As to poverty, there is hardly a begger in the country.—As to dejection, I never saw, even at the time of our greatest danger and perplexity, so much of it as appears in England, or France, upon every intelligence of a disastrous event.

The great source of grief and affliction, is the fluctuation of the paper money; but this, although it occasions unhappiness, has no violent or fatal effects.

I have the honor to be,

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

LETTER XIX.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 26, 1780.

SIR,

QUESTION nineteenth.—"*Is not peace very much longed for in America? Might not this desire of peace induce the people to hearken to proposals appearing very fair, but which really are not so; which the people might be too quick in listening to, and the government forced to accept?*"

The people, in all ages and countries, wish for peace; human nature does not love war—yet this does not hinder nations from going to war, when it is necessary, and often indeed for frivolous purposes of avarice, ambition, vanity, resentment, and revenge.—I have never been informed of more desire of peace in America, than it common to all nations at war. They in general know that they cannot obtain it, without submitting to conditions infinitely more dreadful than all the horrors of this war.

If they are ever deceived, it is by holding out to them false hopes of independence, and Great-Britain's acknowledging it.

The people of America are too enlightened to be deceived in any great plan of policy. They understand the principles and nature of government too well to be imposed on by any proposals short of their own object.

Great-Britian has tried so many experiments to deceive them, without effect, that I think it is scarcely worth her while to try again. The history of these ministerial and parliamentary tricks would fill a volume.—I have not records nor papers to recur to; but if Mr. Calkoen desires it, I could give him a sketch from memory of these artifices, and their success, which I think would convince him there is no danger from that quarter.

I have the honor to be,

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

EFFECT of COLD BATHING.

A VERY beautiful young Lady of Glasgow lately met with a most extraordinary accident, by the drawing of one of her eye-teeth. The nervous system was so much deranged on that side the face, that the upper eye lid fell over the eye, without the power of the muscles to raise and depress it at pleasure, in the usual way. After trying several remedies without effect, a medical gentleman, who had long declined public practice, recommended the cold bath, and the effects of it were wonderful indeed! In a few days the nervous power and force were restored, and the eye lid now performs its functions as well as ever.

ODE,

By JOHN RANNIE.

I cannot but remember SUCH THINGS WERE,
And were most precious to me. SHAKESPEARE.

SCENES OF MY YOUTH! ye once were dear,
Though sadly I your charms survey:
I once was wont to linger here,
From early dawn to closing day,
SCENES OF MY YOUTH! pale Sorrow flings
A shade o'er all your beauties now;
And robs the moments of their wings
That scatter pleasures as they flow.
While, still, to heighten every care,
Reflection tells me, SUCH THINGS WERE.

'Twas here a tender mother strove
To keep my happiness in view;
I smil'd beneath a parent's love
That soft compassion ever knew.
In whom the virtues all combin'd;
On whom I could with faith rely:
To whom my heart and soul were join'd
By mild Affection's primal tie!
Who smiles in Heav'n, exempt from care,
Whilst I remember, SUCH THINGS WERE.

'Twas here, where calm and tranquil rest,
O'erpays the peasant for his toil,
That, first in blessing, I was blest
With glowing Friendship's open smile.
My friend, far distant, doom'd to roam,
Now braves the fury of the seas;
He fled his peaceful happy home,
His little fortune to encrease.
While bleeds afresh the wound of care,
When I remember SUCH THINGS WERE.

'Twas here—e'en in this blooming grove,
I fondly gaz'd on Laura's charms,
Who, blushing, own'd a mutual love,
And melted in my youthful arms.
Tho hard the soul-conflicting strife,
Yet Fate, the cruel tyrant, bore
Far from my sight, the charm of life——
The lovely maid whom I adore.
'Twould ease my soul of all its care
Could I forget that SUCH THINGS WERE.

Here first I saw the Morn appear
Of guiltless Pleasure's shining day;
I met the dazzling brightness here,
Here mark'd the soft declining ray,
Beheld the skies, whose streaming light
Gave splendor to the parting sun;
Now lost in sorrow's sable night,
And all their mingled glories gone!
'Till death, in pity, end my care,
I must remember, SUCH THINGS WERE.

LONDON.

VALENTINE MORRIS

DIED, as the expressive common phrase is, of a broken heart!

Those changes and chances, which had been through the latter end of his life, from bad and worse, bore hard and heavy on him, till his spirit, in spite of much strong effort, quite sunk under them.

He had enjoyed in good days, great resources of temper, intellect, and good spirits. On questions of taste and the finer arts, to embellish and pleasure life, few men could be more expert and ready, either for thought or action—either to tell what others did, or indeed to do, what by others will be told.

When his days, alas! where good no more—those resources in great part failed him. His conversation-talents flagged—His mind, excelling in powers of judgment, gradually grew motionless and dim—not willing to distinguish itself—not able to contribute to the delight of others.

His temper alone lived to the last—and it is here, from the fragments of his heart, you could understand how large and valuable it was before it was broken! Unregarded to the last, by obduracy, or what is worse perhaps, the love of money, he was scarcly ever peevish—penurious he was never. Little as he had left, the writer of this article, has seen him, with admiration, give of that little; and harassed as he was by his own woes, he shewed a mind at leisure to attend to any severer sufferings in others.

And yet, in good men's lives, not exasperated by shame or guilt, what sufferings could be more severe? He lost a wife most deplorably; who, if a Shenstone was a judge, was more amiable than himself. She had fallen into distraction long before she fell into the grave. By the coarse gripe of unrelenting law he was driven from his home, and a home with such never-cloying amenity as Piercefield! From thence he was consigned to the horrors of a life between the tropics—and from the West-Indies to the King's Bench Prison!

Such alas! was poor Valentine Morris—whom M. le Duc de Nivernois said, was one of the most elegant companioned men in England—whom M. Mouffin Pouschkin congratulated as having the noblest featured villa, and the sweetest minded wife—whom the frugal may blame, and whom indeed too truly, the generous must deplore!

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ABSTRACT *of* JOURNAL *of the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

THE committee to whom was referred the motion for printing the Journals of the Senate, and furnishing each Member with a copy thereof, and also to report upon a mode of keeping the Journals, and who were instructed to consider whether the minutes be amended, so as to record only the acts of the Senate on the Journal, reported as follows:

"That one hundred and twenty copies of the Journals of the Legislative proceedings only, be printed once a month; commencing the first publication on the first day of June next; and that each member be furnished with a copy.—That the proceedings of the Senate when they shall act in their executive capacity, shall be entered, and kept in separate and distinct books,

"That every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the Journals, and that a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial or paper, presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the Journals.

"That the Journals previous to each publication be revised, by a committee to be appointed from time to time, for that purpose." Which report was accepted.

The committee appointed to confer with a committee of the House of Representatives, and report, what newspapers the members of congress shall be furnished with at the public expense, reported in part;—Ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

Resolved, That all bills on a second reading shall be considered by the Senate in the same manner, as if the Senate were in a committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. Grayson was added to the committee appointed on the 13th, of May, "To define the crimes and offences that shall be cognizable under the authority of the United States, and their punishment."

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk; who brought to the Senate an enrolled bill, entitled, "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and informed the Senate, that the House had agreed in the appointment of a committee on their part, consisting of Mr. Partridge and Mr. Floyd, to lay the bill before the President, after it shall have passed the formalities prescribed in the resolve of the 18th of May.

The committee appointed to examine the afore-mentioned bill reported, that they had performed the service,—Whereupon the bill was signed by the Vice-President, and was by the committee thereunto appointed, laid before the President of the United States for his approbation. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

A message was delivered from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk, who delivered the following resolve—

"In the House of Representatives of the United States.

Monday, the 25th of May, 1789.

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to confer with any committee which may be appointed by the Senate, on the proper method of receiving into either House, bills or messages, from the President of the United States.—The members appointed, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Floyd and Mr. Thatcher.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

Concurred:—And Mr. Lee and Mr. Izard were joined. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk: who brought to the Senate an engrossed bill, entitled, "an act imposing duties on tonnage;"

A resolve of the House of Representatives, of the 28th, providing the members of the Senate and House of Representatives each, with a set of the Journals of the late Congress.—

A resolve of the 28th, on the report of a joint committee appointed to confer on the mode of furnishing the members of the Senate and House of Representatives with newspapers, journals, &c.

Also a resolve of this day, on the report of the joint committee appointed to confer upon the mode of receiving in the Senate and House of Representatives, bills, &c. from the President of the United States, desiring the concurrence of the Senate thereto.

"In the House of Representatives of the United States.

The 29th of May, 1789.

"Mr. Partridge, from the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate on the proper method of receiving into either House, bills or messages from the President of the United States, made a report, and the said report being amended to read as followeth:

"That until the public offices are established, and the respective officers are appointed, any returns of bills and resolutions or other communications from the President, may be received in either House under cover directed to the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives (as the case may be) and transmitted by such person as the President may think proper.—

Resolved, That this House doth agree to the said report.—

In Senate, read and concurred.—The bill and other resolutions were ordered to lie for consideration. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

The resolve of the House of Representatives of the 28th May, was considered, viz.

"In the House of Representatives of the United States.

Thursday, the 28th May, 1789.

"The House proceeded to consider the two reports, one made the 19th instant, the other the 26th instant by the committee appointed to confer with the committee of the Senate, to consider and report what newspapers the members of Congress shall be furnished with at the public expense, and to receive proposals for printing the acts and other proceedings of Congress: And the first report in the words following, to wit:

"That in their opinion public œconomy requires that the expense heretofore incurred by the public, of supplying every member of Congress with all the newspapers printed at the seat of Congress, should be retrenched in future; but as your committee consider the publication of newspapers to be highly beneficial in disseminating useful knowledge throughout the United States, and deserving of public encouragement, they recommend that each member of Congress be supplied at the public expense with one paper, leaving the choice of the same to each member, and that it be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, to give the necessary directions to the different printers, to furnish each member with such paper as he shall choose,"—Being again read and debated,

Resolved, That this House doth disagree to the said report: The other report being again read and amended, was as follows:

"That it would be proper that it should be left to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, to contract with such person as shall engage to execute the printing and binding business on the most reasonable terms, the paper being furnished by the said Secretary and Clerk to such person at the public expense.—That such person as they shall contract with, shall be obliged to render a state of his accounts quarterly; and that six hundred copies of the acts of Congress, and seven hundred copies of the Journals be printed, and distributed to the Executive and Judicial, and heads of departments of the Government of the United States, and the Executive, Legislative and Judicial of the several States."

Resolved, That this House doth agree to the said report.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

And on the question of concurrence on the first report, it was postponed. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

Ordered, That Mr. Langdon administer the oath to the Vice-President; which was done accordingly:—And the Vice-President administered the oath according to law to the following members:

To Mr. Langdon, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Strong, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Elsworth, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Maclay, Mr. Morris, Mr. Read, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Henry, Mr. Lee, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Izard, Mr. Few, and Mr. Gunn.

The same oath was by the Vice-President administered to the Secretary, together with the oath of office.

Ordered, That Mr. Morris, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Read, and Mr. Lee be a committee, to consider and report the mode of communicating the acts of Congress to the several States in the Union, and the unmber necessary for that purpose. Adjourned.

(To be continued.)